PRITOR CORRERED

THURSDAY, December 18, 1845.

IN SENATE.

ne journal of yesterday having been read, r. STURGEON presented the memorial of Bioms, praying the aid of Congress in the put on of an edition of the declaration of independ which was referred to the Joint Committee o

also presented the memorial of Henry

Mr. S. also presented the memorial of Henry Simpson, asking to be allowed certain commissions alleged to be due his father for procuring a loan in favor of the United States during the late war; which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. S. further presented the petition of Charles F. Subbold, praying indemnity for loss sustained in consequence of being kept from the possession of his property in Florida, by the illegal interference of the government through its agents; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

LIBERIA.

Mr. S. further presented the petition of a large number of citizens of Easton, Pennsylvania, friends of the colony at Liberia, stating that the rights of said colony had been invaded; and praying that the independence of the colony of Liberia may be recog-nised by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MINERAL LANDS.

MR. BREESE presented a memorial of citizen-of Illinois, and the Territories of Iowa and Wiscon sia, praying that the mineral lands of the United States may be subject to sale as other public lands; which was referred to the Committee on Public

Mr. DICKINSON presented remonstrances of bighinson presented remonstrances of test of Jefferson county, New York, against mission of Texas into the Union as a slave also, a similar remonstrance from citizens of York; both of which were laid upon the table.

D. also gave notice of his intention to ask of the Senate to introduce a bill for the relief

B. Cheever.
TURNEY presented the petition of Robert strong, praying a pension for a wound received engagement with the Creek Indians in the 1814; which was referred to the Committee on

ensions.

Mr. CAMERON presented a remonstrance of cit-

Mr. CAMERON presented a remonstrance of citizens of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, against the admission of Texas into the Union with a constitution tolerating slavery; which was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, presented the petition of E. L. A. Ripley, only surviving child and legal representative of Eleazer W. Ripley, praying the payment of a sum of money awarded to her late father by verdict of a jury in a suit instituted against him by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mt. J. also presented the petition of Samuel —, praying the confirmation of certain land claims in ded to her late

to the Union with a constitution tolerating slavery hich were laid on the table. Mr. WEBSTER presented a similar documen

Mr. DIX presented the memorial of a convention of claimants, citizens of the United States, praying ademnity for French spoilations prior to the year 1800; which was referred to the Committee on For-

reign Relations.

Mr. FAIRFIELD presented the petition of Thomas McLellan and 25 others, asking remuneration for French spoliations prior to 1800.

Mr. F. said he believed it had been usually, though not uniformly, the case to refer similar petitions to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In this instance, however, and under the circumstances, let be the sense of duty. this instance, however, and under the circumstances, he felt constrained, by a sense of duty to the petitioners, and in obedience to the spirit of thrice-repeated instructions from the legislature of Maine, to move a reference to a select committee. He did not do this (and he knew his friend from Ohio, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, would so understand it) from any want of respect for that committee, or any member of it. On most questions, he would rely with great conficence on the opinions of that committee. In this asse, however, it is well understood that the On most questions, he would rely with great confi-tence on the opinions of that committee. In this asse, however, it is well understood that the opin-ons of a majority of the committee are adverse to hease claims. To refer this petition, then, to this committee, would be to bury the whole subject, for he present session, at least. This, he apprehended, would not be in accordance with the general course of the Senate. Without any definite rule upon the subject, it has always been regarded as proper to lace a proposition in the hands of its friends, with at view to the initiatory proceedings. Unless much a course be pursued here, the subject can-not be presented to the Senate for its considerasented to the Senate for its considera-judgment. Even the opponents of the ose who had made up their minds to go

tion and judgment. Even the opponents of the claims, those who had made up their minds to go against them at all events, he hoped would not oppose the reference to a select committee, inammuch as they would not otherwise be fairly presented for our consideration. In this initiatory step there is nothing binding. No senator commits himself. The claims are merely put in a position for discussion—and of this, surely no one, either friends or opponents of the claims, should be afraid.

It appeared to him, (Mr. F.) also, that a consideration for the reference of these claims to a select committee might be found in their magnitude and importance, as well as in their history. It will be remembered, also, that no less than fourteen reports have emanated from respectable committees of both branches of Congress in favor of these claims, and that eight or nine of the legislatures of the sovereign States of the Union have instructed their senators to support them. Under all the circumstances he entertained the hope that there would be no opposition to the reference asked.

Mr. F. said he had delawed many days medicar

The question being stated on referring the memo als to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. SPEIGHT called for the fees and nays,

w ich were critered.

Mr. GREENE was excused from voting, as he was interested—being legally engaged to prosecute one of the chaims, as executor of an estate, having an interest therein.

The question was then taken, and the motion was egatived—yeas 21, nays 22, as follows, viz:

YEAS Mount Allen Thiey Atchison Athert Benton Breess, Unnergo, thalmers, Colquit, n. Drs. Harmegan, Haywood, Jenness Levy angun, beany backer, Speight, and Turney, 23,

Mr. SPEIGHT moved a reference to the Con nittee on claims; which was negatived. Mr. FAIRFIELD renewed his motion for a re-

following joint resolution, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations:

Mr. UPHAM_presented a similar

ne table.

Mr. U. took this opportunity to ask to be excuse Mr. U. took this opportunity to ask to be excised from serving as chairman of the Committee on Pensione; he did not make this request from any desire to evade or get rid of duties imposed upon him by the Senate, but he had been troubled for some time past with weak cyas, which would render it highly dangerous to his eye-sight, to attempt to fulfil the duties which the chairmanship would impose upon him by the chairmanship would impose upon

nim, inasmuch as he could not write ever im, machinity without much pain.

No objection being made, Mr. UPHAM was ex

No objection being made, Mr. UPHAM was excused.

Mr. EVANS, pursuant to notice, presented a joint resolution in favor of paying the claims of David Shaw and Solomon T. Corser, formerly contractors for carrying the mail between Portland and Augusta, Maine; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Roads.
Mr. DAVIS presented the petition of Franklin Whitney, setting forth that he is the inventor of a new process of making spermacett, for which he applied for a patent, and was informed that another new process of making spermacet, for which he applied for a patent, and was informed that another individual had applied for a patent of the same nature, which interfered with his application. After some little time, the petitioner's adversary succeeded in gaining the patent, thus insuring his claim for priority. The petitioner contends that he is in law the prior inventor, and prays to be relieved. The petition was, on motion of Mr. D., referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HENRY JOHNSON offered for consideration the following resolution; which was agreed to:

ion the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved. That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropri

ommittee.

Mr. JENNESS presented the following resoluions passed by the legislature of New Hampshire
which were laid on the table, and ordered to b

inistry.

Resolved, That the interference of the United States

tures of the seven-minitives in Congress.

Approved July 2, 1845.

HARRY HIBBARD,

Speaker of the House of Represen
AAR P. CATE,

President of the AAR. P. CATE,
President of the Senate.
JOHN H. STEELE, Governor.
THOS. P. TREADWELL,

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. LEVY offered the following resolution was laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States and Stat

Mr. SPEIGHT offered the following

high were laid over from a former day: Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office

Mr. CLAYTON offered the following resolution

ng resolution, which was laid over from a former ay; was adopted, and referred:

ASHLEY offered the following resolution,

Mr. ASHLEY offered the following research, which, having laid over from a former day, was adopted and referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an additional district court of the United States for the district of Arkansas, to hold its sessions at Van Buren, in Crawford county, in ead State; and also of extending the jurisdistance of the country of the adjacent Indian lands in all

tion to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the district attorney of the State of Louisiana for extra services. Referred.

Mr. BREESE offered for the consideration of the Senate, the following resolution: adopted:

nce, were offered, adopted, and referred; when Mr. ALLEN moved that the Senate take up the resident's message, with a view to its refer

tions, was referred to the Committee on Foreign R lations.

Mr. BENTON offered a resolution in favor

compensating the sergeant-at-arms for services ren-fered previous to the election of the present occuoant: carried.

The Senate, hereupon, went into executive session; and stands adjourned over to Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

calling for a reference to a select committee of the subject of a revision of the naturalization laws, was resumed by that gentleman, who had retained the floor from the previous day. We now present the report of the honorable gentleman's speech in full—not having had room for the yesterday's portion of his remarks delivered on that day.

Mr. LEVIN said: The gentleman who last ocupied the floor has been anxious to proclaim the eath of native American

Service of the servic

the Sparse of the moments of Europe, incompleted and the sparse of the s the halo of true glory around the brow of man, standing crect in all the god-like dignity of freedom, I challenge any country upon earth to show her claim to an equality with the United States of North American. But this is the feeblest point in the whole argument. Man's must eat first, and think afterwards. Show me a nation on the face of the earth where mankind can obtain so abundantly all the comforts of life, at so little cost of labor as in the United States? Show me any nation of Europe where the mass of population do not suffer for want of subsistence? Here is the grand necessity which drives the swarms of Europe to our shores. Is not this necessity? The worst of all necessities—the physical force of famine. Can such men say they come here from "choice"—from love of freedom, or from love of bread? We may pity their destitution, but Heaven save us from ravishing ridiculous appleause upon their patriotism for having chosen this country? It was not "choice," but political persecution. The Fre neh revolution had kindled a blaze of liberty around every European throne. The emigrant came to our shores then, as a refuge from the fiery persecution of kings, whose crowns had been made to tremble on their brows. It was not "choice," however, but necessity. The gentleman from Alabama has likened our liberty around every European throne. It was not "choice," however, but necessity. It has not "choice," however, but necessity. It was not "choice," however, but necessity. It The gentleman from Alabama has likened our Ine journal of the previous day was read and approved.

Mr. YANCEY introduced Mr. Dargin, one of its colleagues, who, after the oath had been adminstered, took his seat.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The debate on the motion offered by Mr. Levin, alling for a reference to a select committee of the abject of a revision of the naturalization laws, was saumed by that gentleman, who had retained the

Mr. LEVY suggested the withdrawal of the motion until Monday.

Mr. HANNEGAN, accordingly, withdrew the motion.

Mr. HANNEGAN, accordingly, withdrew the motion.

Mr. ASHLEY hereupon moved that a chairman are often reminded of the debt of gratitude we owe to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox, that the New World should be indebted to the Clil World for American freedom. How monstrous the paradox of the leaves to add to its luster. If it be defective, we shall read to add to its luster. If it be defective, we shall read to add to its luster. If it be defective, we shall read to add to its luster. If it be defective, we shall read to add to its luster. If it be add to its lust

bame, [Mr. Yanczy.] who, although opposed to our principles, was yet willing to give ue, as Americans, a fair opportunity of bringing the question before the House. And, to me, it is a source of regret that we cannot have his powerful aid, accusamed as be is, on this floor, to flug out his intellectual treasures with a lavightness that fillows no limit—hanging, the southern aim a level in every grass-blade. with a lavishiness that friews no limit—hanging, persitious shadow—taxed like the southern sun, a jewel in every grass-blade, ay. Shake the crown froi and sowing the earth at large with orient pearls. I hurl the throne from the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with high my had been considered the cannot charge my honorable friend with having example the cannot charge my honorable friend with high my honorable friend w cannot charge my honorable friend with having ex-hibited any warmth of manner, for his was cold and frosty-spritted, his clearness wintry and congealed —his feelings apparently on one side, and his reasons on the other.
But to return to the subject. Sir, when I ask the

devise measures for the preservation of their rights Drilled bands of armed foreigners rushed with in

having been accustomed in the Old World to physical force, are strangers to constitutional rights, and ignorant of the moral power of opinion that gives sanctity to law without an appeal to the rifle, the musket, or the bayonet. Had an outrage of a similar character been committed on the deck of an American ship, by any of the powers of Europe, who could have braced themselves to the damning

[We find that we have n

Mr. L. proceeded to show that the foreigne would ultimately find that his best position would be that of an intelligent moral agent, in the full possession of civil and religious liberty, preparing his children to become true republicans, and eligible the highest stations in the gift of the people. He dendunced the pseudo-liberality of those gentlems who would deprive the foreigner of the highest is stinctive virtue of our being—that love of American of American institutions, if a virtue in us, it would be a vice in them. He desired to give the foreigner a long period of probation, to wean him from his first love; and concluded in these works.